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FIFTY DOZEN

# NECKWEAR

Fine Satin-lined Tecks, 18 cts. Each, 3 for 50 Cents,

Worth double the money.

# ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

# WE ARE TOO BUSY

To write advertisements. The papers, we know, will suffer from the loss of our literary contributions; they will be missed by the readers. But as long as the wise and good people make such a rush on us we shall be obliged to postpone our literary labors and attend to the wants of those who are looking to us for railway tickets, siceping car, parlor-car and chair-car accommodations in our palace trains. To California! To Oregon! To Colorado! (Do you

know Colorado is becoming about as popular in winter as in aummer!) To Florida! Yes, sir, to Florida. Notwithstanding the yellow fever, many are preparing for their winter flight to its sunny clime.

The Asheville, N. C., region, with its high altitude and mild climate, is attracting great attention from refugees from winter. Our trains reach this winter paradise in twenty hours.

Then there is always popular Old Point Comfort and the thousand attractions on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. Our popular lines to Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia still lead all competitors. In fact, it is a very out-of-the-way place, in-deed, East, West, North or South, that the Kankakee and its connections is not the best route to reach it. Come to the popular office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, for tickets or information. PIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart..... 3:55am 3:45pm

Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, Forner Washington and Meridian streets.
J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

### THE BEEF TRADE.

Beginning of the Senatorial Inquiry in Relation to an Alleged Combination.

St. Louis, Nov. 20 .- A preliminary meeting of the Vest committee to investigate the alleged dressed-beef monopoly was held at the Southern Hotel to-day for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of procedure. Senator Vest explained, in opening, that the impression had been created that this committee had some connection with the convention of the range association and butchers. This was not the case, further than that it was thought a good opportunity to secure the testimony of a number of delegates to that convention and facilitate the work of the committee. The committee was not here to defend or attack any Interest. Senator Vest then read the resolution under which the committee had been appointed, in substance, to make an investigation as to the transportation of beef cattle, and whether any combination existed on the part of the Trunkline Association, Central Traffic Association, or other agencies of transportation, or among those engaged in buying and shipping meat prodnots, whereby the price of beef and beef cattle have been so controlled as to diminish the prices paid producers without lessening the cost to consumers. The only witness examined to-day was D. H. Snyder, a ranchman residing at Georgetown, Williamson county, Texas. Mr. Snyder stated he was a buyer, seller, producer and raiser of beef cattle. He commenced business in Wyoming in 1866, and enlarged by establishing ranches in Texas, Prices cattle were low in 1866, but advanced up to 1880, although he had known of instances where cattle worth fully \$40 per head had been sold at \$20. The prosperous cattlemen went to pieces in 1885. The witness believed this was due to overproduction of beef animals. Prices were also affected by the fact that ranges were pastured down until the grass was not so good, and as a result cattle were lighter and not so fat. The witness first went to Texas when all the country north west of Williamson county was open. It is now settled, and yet has more cattle than when a grazing country. Senator Vest-What market do you ship your

cattle to? The Witness-Chicago is about the only market

we have got. Senator Vest-Do you know of any combination of buyers at Chicago for the purchase of cattle or lowering the market?

The Witness-I have heard of such a combinasion, but do not know of it. Senator Vest-What effect would such a combinstion have upon the cattle interests? The Witness-It would have wonderful pow-

er, and could. I believe, control prices. Senator Plumb-Is the market entirely affected by supply! The Witness-That is my opinion; not the

total supply of the country, but the arrivals at

The witness gave as the territory tributary to Chicago from the Gulf to the British possessions. and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. He afterwards modified this sweeping statement by lopping off the East, which turned to New York

Senator Plumb-Is the New York market controlled by Chicago! The Witness-I cannot say as to that

Mr Snyder then stated that Kansas City and Omaha were other markets that bought Texas and Wyoming cattle. A great many cattle were sold in St. Louis, while many were brought here, and for lack of a market taken on to Chicago. He did not know that Chicago controlled the St. Louis market. Senator Plumb-Do you know of any com-

bination in Chicago The Witness-There may be, but I don't know of any through personal knowledge. It is generally understood there is a combination. Senator Cullom-Have you ever seen any evidence of combination or collusion in Chicago by which you have been compailed to take Chi-

cago prices? The Witness-No.

Sepator Plumb-Then you have no reason to believe there is a combine!

The Witness-No. Senator Plumb-Do you know of any discrimination by railroads! The Witness-I do not. Senator Vest-You have heard of the Big

Four combination at Chicago-Armour, Swift Bros., Nels Morris and Hammond. Don't you show they control the markets The Witness-I think they buy the bulk of the cattle; yes. After stating that the meat sanning industry was growing wonderfully, and answering some general questions propounded by Senator Manderson, the witness was ex-

THE healing and purifying qualities of Salvation Oil render it the best article for the speedy and safe cure of ulcerated sores. Price only 25

sused. The committee then adjourned to meet

lo-morrow at 10 A. M.

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Slightly warmer, and fair

# THE SPROUTS

"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves," is an old saying, and a good one. In the same way, it can be said, "Take care of the children and the men will take care of themselves." Bring the child up in the way he should go. Teach him self-respect. Nothing so valuable for this purpose as

### PROPER CLOTHES.

Our stock of Children's Suits is the most complete in this region. Mothers can save time and money in "shopping" by coming here at once, for they will find more here than anywhere else, and always at one price, and sometimes more than one below anything else in this market.

Our Cape Overcoats, See them.

Fur Collars and Cuffs for Overcoats. Fur Trimmings of every description. Men's Fur Caps. Boys' Fur Caps. Ladies' Fur Caps. Fur Robes and Rugs. Ladies' Furs altered and repaired

# BAMBERGER

on short notice.

HATTER AND FURRIER.

No. 16 East Washington Street,

BASE-BALL RULES.

Changes and Modifications Made by the Joint Committee on Rules. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- The corridors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel resounded this morning with the tread of base-ball men, who have come from all parts of the country to improve the rules for the government of the national game next season. All the clubs of the League are represented, and the American Association has also a fair representation. The absorbing topic of the various groups which gathered around the hotel was the proposed resignation of the Detroit club. It is considered probable that the Cincinnati club will be given the coveted place, but Cleveland has a quiet boom, looking to League honors. Manager Schmelz, who represents Cincinnati, is said to be not over anxious for the place, but if invited, he may go into the League. The convention will be carried on in executive sessions, the joint rules committee, consisting of C. H. Bryne, of Brooklyn; William Barnie, of Baltimore, and Gus Schmelz, of Cincinnati, for the Association, and Walter Spalding, of Chicago; J. B. Day, of New York, and J. D. Rogers, of Philadelphia, for the

the League, meeting first. The joint rules committee went into session shortly after noon, and by 3 o'clock completed the largest part of its work. An endeavor was made by some few delegates to reintroduce the high and low ball system, but the majority were against the idea and voted it down. One of the most important subjects discussed was the position of the pitcher. During the past season some players complained that the pucher not far enough away from the batsmen, and that a position three or four feet back would be more suitable. A motion to that effect provoked a warm discussion and was voted down. As the pitcher is now placed, he has to turn slightly to command a view of first base. This turn, slight as it is, is just the thing which gives a chance to run. If the pitcher was placed back a few feet he would be able to watch both home plate and first base without turning, thus considerably lessening the chances of base running. Since it was decided that an umptre should stand behind the pitcher, he has interfered with, rather than belped the batsmap. When a batsman has hit a fair ball, sending it over the pitcher's head and hitting the umpire, he has no allowance and is compelled to run. The pitcher has only to stoop and pick up the ball in order to throw him out at first. To remedy this, the committee decided that a struck ball constituted a base nit, and gives the bataman a base when it hits the umpire. In order to improve the order of pitching, the committee has reduced the balls to four for next season. The three strikes remain as usual. The rule regarding foul tips has been abolished. and here-

after a man will be allowed to run on them. At the evening session of the joint rules committee it was decided to allow each club the privilege of having on the grounds a tenth player, in full uniform, ready at the end of an even inning to take the place of any player. This man would be in addition to the substitute. who has always been allowed to take the place of an injured player. An attempt to introduce a new rule, providing that a player who ran over second base should not be declared out, was

At 9 P. M. the committee met in conference with the scorers' association to embody in their report to-morrow to the convention suggestions about scoring changes given by the newspaper men. The main subject discussed was the simplification of the tabulated scores. It was generally agreed that the stolen-base column should be done away with and its record included in the summaries. Mr. Byrne's suggestion that a stolen base should be credited when a player succeeded in securing a base, after a fair ball caught on fly. was generally approved.

A New York special says it is quite certain that both Indianapolis and Washington will continue in the League. They seem to be pertectly contented with the showing that they have made during the past season. "I don't know what the tropble is with that Indianapolis team," remarked a delegate. "It is a fine club, and should have done better." The fact that the League had control of one or two of the players of the Indianapolis club was given as a cause for some of the bad work of the men during the past seeson. The club itself bad no control over these men more than to let them do as they pleased and pay their salaries. They could not let them go if they so desired. It is, therefore, quite likely that the control of these players will be taken out of the hands of the League and turned over to the club with which they are connected. This, it is thought, will remove the handicap which was placed on the club.

Racing at New Orlean.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20 .- This was the first day of the fall meeting of the New Louisiana Jockey Club. The weather was pleasant, but

First Race-Seven eighths of a mile. Eight to Seven won in 1:36; Kermesse second, Jim Nave

Second Race-Eleven sixteenths of a mile. Fred Wooley won in 1:12; Skobeloff second, Jim Jordan third. Hardy won in :57; Blessing second.

Third Race-Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Monita Fourth Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Roi D'Or won in 1:18; Little Minnie second, Lida L. third.

Death from & Singular Cause. Macungie, Pa., Nov. 20. - David Danner, a prominent citizen of Allentown, was buried here on Sunday. A week ago he dropped a large butcher-knife out of his band. The point struck in his shoe, went through the leather and stuck in his foot at the base of the big toe. A sharp pain instantly shot through Danner's body, and

tense agony. He was fifty-nine years old. The physicians are puzzled over the strange case. Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Saresparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

seemed to concentrate at the back of his neck.

The next day the back of his neck began to

swell and turn purple. The swelling continued

until Thursday, when Danner died, suffering in-

IRISH LAND-PURCHASE BILL

John Dillon Points Out Objectionable Features of the Ashbourne Act,

And Warns the English People that the Time May Come When the Liabilities Incurred Under That Law May Be Repudiated.

Lord Hartington Supports the Bill and John Morley Forcibly Opposes It.

Justice Hannen Intimates that the Parnel Case Must Be Hurried to a Conclusion-Looking for a Successor to Sackville.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

John Dillon Denounces the Ashbourne Act-

A Warning to Englishmen. LONDON, Nov. 20 -On motion of Mr. Smith the government leader in the House of Commone, this evening, the rule requiring an ad journment at midnight was suspended, in order that the debate on the land-purchase bill, extending the operation of the Ashbourne act should proceed until a division was reached.

Mr. John Dillon said he thought the time bad come to take a broad view of the Ashbourne act, and show the British tax-payer what advances might be asked and the nature of the security for them. He hoped the debate had resulted in waking up the tax-payers to the imminence of the danger of finding themselves committed to a scheme of landlord purchase without due

It was astounding to hear the Tories speak with fervor about the creation of a peasant proprietary, at the same time charging the peasants with trying to frustrate the measure which was directed to that end. Among the first principles of the league stood the peasant proprietary, aimed at procuring such an alteration in the law as would enable every occupier of the land to become an owner. He said that he had formerly spoken in favor of the Ashbourne act, but it was when no coercion existed. With coercion the act was assisting the landlords to raise the price of land, while it was breaking up the combinations of the tenants. He must warn the English people that the day might come when the national programme would include the repudiation of liabilities under the act. This position has been forced upon the Irish people at the point of the bayonet Mr. Goschen had tried to show that there was adequate security for advances, because the terms of purchase included both the landlord's and the tenant's interest. The truth was that, in hundreds of cases, the land commission had reported that the landlord's and tenant's interests together would not afford sufficient security for the price at which it was proposed to purchase. It was absurd to eay that the existence of arrears was not used to raise the price of land, and it was equally untrue to deny that coercion tended to raise the price by crushing the power of the tenants to combine. The government were trying to reduce the tenants to the unprotected position held by them in 1879. Such a course was cruel, dastardly, mean. It might inflict more misery upon the people, but they were wedded to liberty, and were prepared to make sacrifices to achieve it [Cheers.]

Lord George Hamilton (Conservative) assailed the Parnellites as opposing the bill because they were conscious that it would enable the people to forsake the league yoke. The landlords' yoke might be heavy, but it was nothing compared with the tyranny of the league. Major Saunderson (Conservative) said that Mr. Gladstone excelled in making the best of a bad cause and in skating on thin ice. The members below the gangway knew that this bill was most popular in Ireland. It was hardly fair in Mr. Gladstone to advocate the relief of arrears without telling them that these arrears had accrued since the passage of the act of 1882. which act Mr. Gladstone pronounced the final settlement of the land question. Mr. Gladstone talked as if Irish landlords lived on arrears. He [Mr. Saunderson] thought they much With regard preferred reuts. he would like to Scotch separatists what a Scotch landlord would do if he failed to obtain his rents. It was because the government had been armed with power to frustrate such repudiation of liabilities Mr. Dillon had predicted that he believed the security offered the state was ample and that the obligations of Irishmen to the state would be loyally and honestly met. He objected to a remission of arrears because lenient landlords would suffer while those who enforced payment when due would escape. Further,

such a remission would cause discontent among tenants who honestly paid their rents. Lord Hartington said he thought Mr. Dillon's argument was not very cogent against the bill. but was very cogent in favor of coercion, because he not only confessed, but boasted, that the value of land had been reduced from twenty to fifteen years' purchase by a combination which rendered it impossible for a tenant with safety to take a vacant farm.

Mr. Dillon denied that he used the words "with safety." Lord Hartington retorted that nobody ever followed Mr. Dillon without receiving a contra-

Mr. Dillon hotly protested. Lord Hartington, amid great excitement, resumed his speech. He said he had not intended to make any imputation, but Mr. Dillon insisted upon exactness in reproducing his arguments, which it would be difficult to attain. He proceeded to argue that Mr. Dillon's language justified everything that the government had been forced to do in order to uphold the law in

The land-purchase and arrears questions were quite distinct. The rejection of the bill would not facilitate dealing with arrears, the necessity for which, he thought, was much overrated. The government never refused to deal with the arrears question. The delay arose from the difficulty in deciding as to how to deal with the subject. The Ashbourne act had been a most successful experiment. Why adandon it now? The experience thus gained would be invaluable when Parliment fembarked on a more ambitious scheme of land purchase. Mr. Morley made a spirited defense of Mr. Dilion against the remarks of Lord Hartington. He said that Mr. Dillon's character stood as high as that of any other member of the House. As far as the taking of vacant farms was concerned, Mr. Dillon relied upon the creation of an esprit du corps among the tenants. not upon intimidation. Mr. Morley fully supported Mr. Gladstone's contention that the arrears question was more urgent than the Ashbearne bill, which, he said, ought to be postponed. The government admitted the necessity of a settlement of the arrears question, and, having a majority on both sides of the House, must be held responsible for not dealing with the question. He denied that the Ashbourne act had been such a success as Lord Hartington had asserted. Among other reasons in proof whereof he spoke, Mr. Morley said that only a sixth of the £3,000,000 used had been expended in the west of Ireland. He quoted articles from the Birmingham Gazette to show that the Chamberlain party considered that the extension of the Ashbourne act would be as dangerous as Mr. Gladstone's scheme; yet they preferred to support it rather than to miure the position of the government; "and this," Mr. Moriey exclaimed, "is the party that stumps the country, saying that a great moral gulf divides us! Yes, it is a great gulf, and your morality lies at the bottom." [Cheers.] The speaker said his position in reference to the land-purchase scheme was unchanged, but he did not want to purchase land at any price. The government professed to have prepared a comprehensive scheme; why not produce it? Depend upon it, he said, if they voted this five millions they would never see their scheme, but would vote for an indefinite postponement of the land settlement question, in addition to embarking on an unsound ficancial policy and delay in dealing

Mr. Smith, the government leader, in defending the government against the charge of a breach of faith, reminded the House that he, in July last, informed them that this bill would be introduced in the autumn session.

The House then divided, and the second readine was fixed for Thursday. The Umonists voted solidly with the government. Two Gladstonians, Haldane and Grey, voted against the amendment, and two others abstained from voting. The Gladstonian leaders did not challenge a division on the second reading.

bill under discussion. Mr. Gladstone main-tained that Mr. Smith's reference to the bill, last July, was not understood to cover such large sum as £5,000,000. Mr. Gladstone's amendment was rejected-330

to 246. The motion to introduce the bill was In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Salisbury stated that negotiations still proceeded with France with reference to the blockade of the East African coast. Concessions by France would practically enable the government to stop the slave trade. The objections that M. Goblet had taken were rather to the right-of-search theory than to its practice under the blockade.

M. Goblet's promise to send a war ship for the surveillance of vessels flying the French flag ended the difficulty.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Difficulty in Obtaining Witnesses-The Work

Must Be Shortened. London, Nov. 20 .- The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to-day. Attorney-general Webster, counsel for the Times, complained of the difficulty experienced in bringing forward witnesses from County Kerry. He called the judge's attention to an article in the Kerry Sentinel (Mr. Edward Harrington's paper), which stated that the judges composing the Parcell commission were showing signs of measles now, although at the opening of the inquiry they had appeared to be spotless. The judges were creatures of the conspiracy entered into by the government and the Time, and were manifestly unable to veil their prejudices. The Attorney-general appealed to the court to take action in the matter, as such publications tended to defeat justice, and amounted to the grossest contempt.

Mr. Reid, in behalf of Mr. Harrington, complained that no notice of a charge of this charactor had been given them, and it was absolutely impossible to make an answer at present. He asked that the matter be adjourned until

Presiding Justice Hannen and the attorney general both agreed to this, and the matter stood over.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed. Farmer Cullety, of Castle Island. County Kerry, testified that because he had served notices on tenants in 1882, two men visited him and one of them struck him with a spade and the other shot him in the leg. The leg had to be amputated. He was afterward boycotted. On cross-examination he said the quarters of the nearest branch of the league was six miles distant from his tarm. He considered that the rents throughout Kerry were too high. He denied that the two men who attacked him were relatives of a servant girl whom he had wronged. Constable McCarthy testified that he searched the house of a man named McMahon, who was treasurer of a brauch of the league, and found a number of papers.

A letter was here produced and handed to the clerk, to be marked for the purpose of identification, but was not put in as evidence. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, asked to see the letter.

Attorney-general Webster objected, saying that counsel was not entitled to see it until it Sir Charles Russell maintained that he was entitled to see it on its way to the witness. He said there was no such thing as marking docu-

ments behind counsel's back. Justice Hannen observed that it was the usual custom to allow the opposing counsel to see documents, in order that they may say whether they object to them or not, The Attorney-general said he would persist in his refusal to allow Sir Charles Russell to see

the document unless the court ruled otherwise. There was a short consultation between the judges, and Justice Hannen said the court were of opinion that it was a matter of courtesy. The Attorney general adhered to his refusal, remarking that there were reasons why Sir Charles Russell should not see the letter until it was put in as evidence.

Other witnesses from Kerry were then exam-

ined, all of whom attributed outrages in that

county to the instigation of the league. A laborer named Williams testified that he had been fired at by a captain of moonlighters, and said that a placard had been posted in various places, offering £500 to anyone who would shoot him and his employer, who had taken an evicted On cross-examination, however, none of the

witnesses succeeded in connecting the league with any of the outrages they had referred to. Sir Charles Russell then read an article from the Kerry Sentinel denouncing outrages. Lydia Curtin was next called, and described the boycotting of her family and the murder of

her father. Counsel for the Parnellites read a circular issued by the league denouncing the treatment of the Cartins. Near the hour of adjournment, Mr. Read, in

the absence of Sir Charles Russell, appealed to the opposing counsel to bulk the outrages to which they wished to refer and to cease giving such evidence in detail. The inquiry threatened to last long enough to rain anybody if the present method were continued. Sir Henry James declared that the Times was equally anxious to limit time and expenditure.

### He considered that there had already been enough detail of outrages and other branches of the inquiry ought to be proceeded with. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Justice Hannen said there must be an earnest

effort to shorten the work of the commission.

The British Government Looking About for

a Successor to Lord Sackville. LONDON, Nov. 20 .- The government is considering the advisability of appointing a successor to Lord Sackville before President Cleveland vacates his office. A successor may possibly be appointed in December. Lord H. C. Vivian, minister at Brussels, could have Washington post if he wanted it, but it is believed that he does not desire it. After him the choice rests upon either Mr. Plunkett, the present envoy to Japan; Sir F. C. Lascelles, the minister at Bucharest, or Mr. Monson, the minister at Athens. It is understood that Lord Sackville will go to Madrid, and that Mr. Ford, the present minister there, will be transferred to Vienna. Mr. Satow, the minister resident at Bangkok, will succeed Mr. Palgrave as minister resident at Monte-

Foreign Notes.

Mr. John Bright is likely to have another relapse in consequence of the severe weather that

The police of Lillie have arrested a gang of six men, who, several years ago, stole in Brussels and Mons bonds of the value of \$100,000. which they negotiated in England. A German gendarme has arrested a French-

man employed at the Igney and Avricourt railway depot while the employe was working in his own garden, on German territory. Mr. John Dillon will visit Australia during the coming winter. His main object in making the trip is to recover his health, but he intends,

also, to do some work in the interest of the The Mayor of Havana has issued a proclamation imposing a consumption tax on all eatables. drinkables and fuel, to take effect on the 1st of January next. The press and public opinion

The Moscow Vedomosti says the Russian gov ernment has informed a number of Bulgarian refugees that Russia renounces all interest in Bulgaria, and that this decision dates from the time of Emperor William's visit to Vienna, Russia having abandoned all hope of German

Sir Francis De Winton, in a speech at Kensington, England, said he believed that Henry M. Stanley reached Wadelai last December, or January, and that he was compelled to wait there longer than he expected. Sir Francis yesterday received a letter written by Mr. Jameson, in April last, stating that all was well.

Sandbagged and Robbed. CINCINNATI, Nov. 20 .- Mr. George W. Leeser, of Pottsville, Pa., who has been in attendance here at the exposition with an exhibit of soap, received \$3,000 in money on Saturday, too late to deposite in bank. He carried it on his person. and, unfortunately, during the night exhibited it at a drinking place. Some time after midnight, as he was going home, he was sandbagged

An Alleged Blockade Ruoner. NEW YORK, Nov. 20 .- Haytian Consul Vasset

has not succeeded.

and robbed of \$2,500. He kept the matter quiet,

hoping to trace the robbers himself, but so far

to-day demanded of the federal authorities that the steamship Geo. W. Clyde, scheduled to sail late this afternoon, be prevented from sailing. She was loaded with gons and ammunition for Correspondence passed between Mr. Glad- Monte Christo, San Domingo. The collecto stone and Mr. Smith to-day in reference to the said he had no jurisdiction.

## THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS

Prof. Langston Claims to Be Elected Congressman in the Petersburg District.

He Declares He Cannot Be Counted Out, and that His Legal Majority Is Sufficient to Give the State to Harrison and Morton.

President Cleveland's Coming Message Will Be on the Line of His Last.

Three Republican Postal Clerks Decline to Re sume Work Under Pemocrats-A Hopeful and Sensible Southern Senator.

THE BALLOTING IN VIRGINIA. John M. Langston Claims His Election

Congress from the Petersburg District, Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Prof. John M. Langston, ex-minister to Hayti, who was the independent candidate for Congress in the Petersburg district of Virginia, says that he was elected beyond a doubt, and that although great efforts are being made to count him out, they will be without avail. He asserts that not only

had he to contend with the opposition of the Democrats of the district, but that the whole of Mahone's political force was used against him, and that the attempt of Gen. Mahone to defeat him injured the Republican national ticket. Langston says his legal majority was between 3,000 and 5,000, and that that vote will give the State to Harrison and Morton. He asserts that he expended \$15,000 of his own money, and he did not receive aid to the extent of a single dollar in his district, although the national committee gave Gen. Mahone \$20,000 for use in the State. Langston has his kuife sharpened for Mahone, and some bitter fights may be expected between the two men from this time forward.

## PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

His Coming Message Will Be of the Same Tenor as That of Last December.

Washington, Nov. 20 -Secretary Fairchild s hard at work on his last annual report. The President is largely dependent upon the figures in this report in the treatment of the revenue question in his message. The Secretary's report will show that the same aurplus question still confronts the department. Argument will be brought to bear to show the necessity for congressional action to lessen the inflow of revenue, and the danger of further delay will be pointed

It is quite likely, says the Evening Star, that Mr. Cleveland's message will possess some of the elements of clever retort that appeared in his last fisheries message. It is generally understood that he will stand up to the question of tariff reform as in his message at the beginning of this Congress, and will make it the feature of the document. He wil not yield one jot from his position before the campaign, but he will probably make more emphatic his declaration that it is a "condition, not a theory, that confronts us." It is likely that he will try to make it clear to Congress that the necessity of checking the accumulation of surplus is so great that if the Democratic plan cannot carry through Congress they should yield, under protest, to the Republican amendments, rather than have no reduction of revenue at all. There will be no weakening from the former position and no confession that the popular verdict has condemned tariff reform. Mr. Cleveland has said that he would sign any bill that would come to him making a reduction in the revenue, whether in imports or internal taxes, unless there were something about at absolutely vicious If the Senate bill should pass as it now is, it is almost certain that he would sign it-probably with some remarks in explanation of his motives.

## THEY CAN WAIT.

Discharged Postal Clerks Decline Invitations

to Resume Work. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Some weeks before the election the chief of the railway mail service discharged a number of employes whose "runs" were on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. There was no fault found with these men. but there was great pressure for their places. In the many railway wrecks which have carred during the past summer, some of the most experienced clerks in the railway service have been killed, and lately difficulty has been found in filling the vacancies existing on account of the scarcity of men who have the knowledge of the business so essential to good service. It was learned to-day that Superintendent Bancroft recently recommended the reappointment of three of reasons. The recommendations were indersed by the Postmaster-general, and the men notified that they could have their old places again, but they prefer to wait, and each of the three has notified the superintendent that as his tenure of office will be likely to be curtailed after the 4th

### successor before again accepting appointments in the service.

of March, they will await the selection of his

A SENSIBLE SENATOR. A Southerner Who Thinks Harrison's Elec-

tion Will Help the South, Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- I had a talk with a Democratic Senator from the South, who, to my surprise, expressed the opinion that the election of General Harrison will be greatly to the advantage of his section. He said that as long as there was a Democratic administration nothing could prevent the old Bourbon, mossback, ex-confederate element from controlling political affairs to the South, but after a term of a Republican President they would crawl into their holes and die, leaving the control of political affairs in the hands of young, progressive and liberal-minded men, who cared more for the development of the resources and the encouragement of industry in the South than for the justification of the Confederacy. The Senator whom I am quoting knows General Harrison well, and says that he believes his administra-

### tion will be such as all liberal minded men in the Southern States will approve and indorse. MINOR MATTERS.

Indications Pointing to a More than Usually Successful Inauguration.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Everything points to the most successful inauguration of the new President on the 4th of next March that Washington has ever witnessed. The committees are hard at work and they report that there never was a time before when the people responded to the appeal for funds so readily as they are now doing. It is estimated that about \$10,000 will be required for the guarantee fund, and of this sum more than \$21,000 has already beca subscribed, and no canvass has been made. The Postmaster-general has decided to postpone the day for thoving the city postoffice to the Pension Building, so that the inaugural ball may be

Three hundred and fifty members of the Union League Club have pre-empted Welcker's Hotel for the inauguration. The object on the part of the astute New Yorkers from all over the State seems to be to get the pick and choice of all the accommodations, so that when the Hoosiers begin to wake up there will be nothing worth having left for them in Washington.

Hayti's Seizure of American Vessels. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - The Navy Department has no information of the reported surrender to the commander of the United States steamer Boston, of the steamer Haytian Repub- | of Judge Finietter.

lie by the authorities of Hayti. The only report received from Captain Ramsey-and this was received by mail-stated that the Haytian officials had released the American schooner William Jones, which had been seized on sus-

picion of engaging in filibustering, after an investigation which established her innocence. Ridiculous Story About Lamont.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The lively strife among the army officers who aspire to appointment as staff officers has been still further stimulated by the report which is gaining currency that the President contemplates the appointment of his private secretary, Colonel Lamont, as Judge Advocate-general, to succeed General Swaim. If the President has such an intention, and decides to follow precedent regulating the appointment of civilians to high military posts, he should first make Colonel Lamont a major in the United States army. He would then be nominated to the Senate as Judge Advocate-general, and, if the nomination were confirmed by the Senate, the confirmation would have the effect to remove the present judge-advocate, General Swaim, who is now under suspension upon sentence of s court-martial. This course would be in line with regular military procedure, while some delicate legal points would be involved if the appointment should be made to the higher office direct-Colonel Lamont, when first interrogated, this afternoon, as to the truth of the report, said simply that he had not previously heard it and did not know anything about it. At a later hour, however, he authorized its denial, saying, "There is absolutely no truth in it whatever."

A New Circumlocation Office. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The new bureau ir the Agricultural Department authorized to be established at the last session of Congress, and known as the bureau of correspondence with agriculturai stations, has been assigned quarters in the east end of the department building and has begun work under the direction of Prof. W. O. Atwater. Bulletins will be published from time to time setting out the results of agricultural experiments in this country and abroad, which will be distributed among the experimental stations. A feature of the work will be to engage the ablest specialists in this country and Europe to compile articles on subjects about which information may be required for general distribution whenever the importance of the subject seems to warrant the expense. Still another function of the bureau will be to supply Congress with information that may be found necessary to aid it in legislating upon sgricultur-

High Prices for Coats-of-Arms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The sale of the effects of Lord Sackville was continued at the British legation to-day, and, as was the case yesterday, the articles sold brought generally more than they were worth. A considerable quantity of silver and plated ware was first sold, and the notel men were the best bidders. The contents of the etables were then sold, Everything that was mark 1 with a coat-of-arms or looked peculiarly English brought good figures, sometimes two or three times their real value. A team of bark brown horses, which were said to have cost \$800 a short time ago, but which necessarily had no distinguishing monogram, however, brought only \$370. The double harness they wore, covered at every available place with the Sackville crest, brought a good price. After everything in the stable had been sold, the wines and cigars belonging to Lord

Sackville were put up at auction, and the bidding on them was brisk and spirited.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - The Department of State is officially informed that the Portuguese government has, by ministerial decree, further reduced the duty on wheat imported into Portugal to ten reis a kilogram, and on flour to eigh-

teen reis a kilogram.

hanged on the 21st inst.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered eight decision allowing applicants to enter as homesteads lands within the indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific railroad, in the eastern part of Washington Territory and in the western part of Idaho. These decisions follow that in the case of Guilford Miller, and nearly all of the locations are in his immediate neighborhood. Bond offerings to-day aggregated \$390,000. There were \$80,000 four per cents. offered at 128 and 1284, but none of them were accepted; \$310,000 four-and-a-halfs were offered at 1082,

108 and 109, and were accepted. The President has declined to interfere in the case of John and Jacob Tobler, two Indian boys convicted in the district of Kansas of the murder of two white men near the Sac and Fox agency, in July, 1885, and sentenced to be

THE RAILS SPREAD.

A Train on the Harrison Branch of the C.,

I., St. L. & C. Thrown from the Track. CINCINNATI, Nov. 20 .- The Harrison accommodation on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road, due at 7:18 A. M., in the city, left the track by reason of spreading rails, about two miles this side of Harrison, and overturned five coaches. Beyond the statement that no one was killed, but several were injured, no particulars have Jet been received. The train of five cars was turning a curve. when an outer rail broke under the engine. which remained on the track, but the cars were all thrown off and overturned in the old canal bed. The rear car only had fire in it, and the clerks who had been discharged for political | the wreck caught fire. The engine ran back and soon put out the flames. There were about forty passengers aboard, nearly all of whom were more or less injured. The following, however, are the most seriously hurt: Mrs. Martha Moore, aged eighty years, Wilmington, O., will probably die; Mrs. Margaret Carroll, aged sixty years, Cincinnati, O., internal injuries; James P. Dick, Harrison, O., badly cut shout the head; Miss May Green, Harrison, wounds in the head and face; George Yeager, Harrison, right hand hurt; Harvey Hamilton, Harrison, seriously hurt in the head; Mr. Scott Small, of the Cincinnati Times-Star, was in the wreck, and was painfully cut and bruised, but

### made his way to his office with his report. Business Embarrassments.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- The case of the non-preferred creditors of Lindauer Brothers & Co., who pray that the preferences of the firm be set aside as without consideration, came up before Judge Prendergast to-day. No progress was made, but a sensational episode occurred at the conclusion of the hearing, when the court entered an order of commitment for contempt, to go into effect at 10 o'clock to-morrow, against Adolph Moses, a leading attorney and counsel for the suspended firm, unless he shall have surrendered to the court a certain paper in the case which Moses withheld, though ordered by the

court to file it. CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- Confessions of judgment aggregating \$25,000 were made by Fairbanks & Palmer, book publishers, at 79 Wabash avenue, this afternoon. John Samuels & Son, furniture-dealers, failed to-day. Liabilities, about

\$25,000; assets, \$30,000. The firm expects to be NEW YORK, Nov. 20 -Muller, Hydrendrich & Eidel, importers and dealers in trimmings, at 5 and 7 Mercer street, made an assignment to-day to Cyrus Elwell. No preferences were stated. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20. - The store of

Isaac Field & Co. was closed, to-day, under attachments. Liabilities, \$18,000; assets, \$10,000. A Clew to the McClure Murderer.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 20 .- A clew to the murderers of Paymaster McClure and his body guard, fingh Flanigan, has been discovered at last Yesterday afternoon Joseph Roache, a wood-chopper, found a Winchester repeating rifle in the forest, three quarters of a mile from the scene of the crime. The local detectives now claim to have a clew that the rifle was owned by persons living near Miner's Mills. The Pinkerton men, however, do not agree with them, but say that, judging from the spot where the firearms were found, the murderers fled through the woods after committing the murder and made their way to the nearest railway

Inventor Keely Released.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 .- John W. Keely, of meter fame, who was sent to jail on Saturday last, for contempt of court in refusing to give to experts, appointed by the court, information regarding his mysterious motor, was released on bail, this afternoon, by Judges Paxton, Sterret and Williams, of the Supreme Court, to which tribunal his case had been carried, and the matter will remain in quiet until Saturday, Jan. 12, at which time the Supreme Court will hear the appeal which has been taken from the decisior